

BUDAPEST STILL LISTENS

The effectiveness of Radio Free Europe since the abortive Hungarian revolution of 1956 has been questioned in many European circles. It has been said Radio Free Europe hasn't had the confidence of the Hungarian audience ever since it gave the impression it was speaking for the U.S. Government when it talked of military support for any uprising.

The question raised by these critics is impossible to answer. Would the Hungarians have attacked Russian tanks with stones without expectation of American military intervention? History would seem to say "Yes." Throughout the annals of civilization there are stories of the oppressed rising up against the oppressor.

Surely the Hungarians were oppressed just as were the East Germans and the Poznan Poles who rioted before them.

To those who say Radio Free Europe spoke with the authority of Washington we can only point to the radio station's formation in 1950 by private citizens with private donations. There is no connection here with the high councils of American policymaking.

And as for the reports the station has declined in effectiveness among its Hungarian audience, the fact that 48 percent of Hungarians still listen to Radio Free Europe broadcasts at least twice a week is hardly an indication of a loss of effectiveness.

Radio Free Europe is supported solely by private contributions. I think it is vitally important to remind all Americans that by aiding its effectiveness they are making a significant contribution to victory in the cold war, and I congratulate General Klein's organization for having done so.

I ask unanimous consent to have the articles referred to printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From Overseas Report, Aug. 10, 1962]
RADIO FREE EUROPE PLANS MAJOR EFFORT FOR WALL'S ANNIVERSARY

The first anniversary of the construction of the Berlin wall, to be noted on August 12, will be marked by a concentration of effort by Radio Free Europe to illustrate the true workings of communism and to tell the peoples of East Europe the true causes of the wall's erection.

For the 18 hours of its broadcast day, Radio Free Europe will be using its 20 transmitters and 22 studios at its Munich headquarters to beam news, music, drama, and comedy to the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, as it does every day of the year. On August 12, however, Radio Free Europe will concentrate its efforts on countering the propaganda issued by the Communist monopoly of radio and press.

This is Radio Free Europe's assignment. On July 4, 1959, when the first signal emitted from a Radio Free Europe mobile transmitter in a wooded area near Frankfurt, it was the beginning of a vast attempt to break the monopoly of communications the Communist regimes had imposed in their countries.

With such a monopoly the satellite regimes hoped the captive peoples would lose their identity with the Western free nations; that the memories of the older generation would be deadened and the younger generation would belong to the state.

WINDOW OF TRUTH

The Free Europe Committee, New York parent organization of Radio Free Europe, vowed it would break that monopoly by keeping a "window of truth" open between West and East. The radio station estab-

lished in southern Germany with funds donated by private citizens has redeemed this promise.

Today Radio Free Europe's daily programs are tailored for the greatest impact on its different listeners in each of the five target countries. For each target nation there is a separate division at Radio Free Europe's Munich offices. Each division has varied programming including 10-minute hourly newscasts, sportscasts, music, drama, comedy, religious, and cultural programs. There is on-the-spot coverage of worldwide events. Programs are aimed at adults and children, farmers, factory workers, and professionals. Although the radio station is directed by Americans, most of the programming is done by nationals of the five target countries. Each of the national divisions is headed by a well-known exile. Native East Europeans are chosen for their skills as newsmen, commentators, writers, announcers, performers, and specialists in agriculture, business, science, economics, and culture. Besides 150 Americans the Radio Free Europe staff is comprised of 540 persons from the 5 target countries, 520 Germans, 350 Portuguese (Portugal is location of Radio Free Europe transmitters) and 70 from other nations.

To gather the news of the Western and Communist worlds the radio station relies on: Radio Free Europe's central news bureau and bureaus in major cities of Western Europe; Western news agencies such as Reuters, AP, and UPI; Radio Free Europe's New York offices; a special events section; free lance reporters; study of Western and Communist publications; interviews with refugees and travelers from behind the Iron Curtain.

Besides all this, Radio Free Europe has an elaborate system of monitoring East European radio stations. This operation, one of the world's largest, is located near Munich at Schleissheim and keeps tabs on more than 60 Communist radio stations. By knowing what is being said behind the Iron Curtain, Radio Free Europe can comment on, and correct, false information.

The evaluation and analysis departments of each of Radio Free Europe's five divisions carefully scan all material to prevent the use of incorrect data and maintain the station's credibility. New data is checked against Radio Free Europe's file of information in which there are over 7 million entries on people, places, and events.

Once Radio Free Europe's network has assembled and corroborated the raw material for its programs, broadcasts are prepared. Daily discussions earmark each bit of information for its best use—a news program, a dramatic play, a comedy show.

The August 12 programming will be an example of how Radio Free Europe uses special opportunities to unmask the lies of communism. A year ago, when the Berlin wall went up, Radio Free Europe broke the Communist blackout of information on the wall with detailed analysis of what happened and why. Refugees from East Berlin told their personal stories to Radio Free Europe listeners in Eastern Europe.

Another example of the use of a special event was Radio Free Europe's reporting of the 1958 changes in the Rumanian penal code. The unpublished changes made, among other things, "unauthorized contact with foreigners" an offense punishable by death. Rumanians were unaware of this change until Radio Free Europe broadcast the full text.

How successful is Radio Free Europe's efforts? The radio station's audience research department continuously interviews refugees and visitors from the East to learn their listening habits. It has been discovered that:

LISTENERSHIP HIGH

An average of 70 percent of the peoples of the five target countries listen at least occasionally to Radio Free Europe. Of these,

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Commendation of Radio Free Europe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THOMAS J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 25, 1962

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, a recent special edition of Overseas Report, a newsletter published by Julius Klein Public Relations, Inc., has been devoted to commending the job being done by Radio Free Europe. Quite justifiably, I think, it points out that not enough is known here in the United States about the vital work being performed by this service in the cold war.

Major General Klein, who is known on both sides of the aisle as a dedicated American patriot, recently was escorted on a guided tour of the Radio Free Europe operation in Munich by Maj. Gen. C. Rodney Smith, U.S. Army, retired, a former NATO officer and International Telephone & Telegraph Co. executive who is now director of Radio Free Europe.

In summing up his impressions of Radio Free Europe, General Klein said:

It is my conviction that this radio station deserves the unlimited support of the American people. On my return to the United States, I intend to tell the men and women of America about the tremendous job I have seen performed at this outpost of democracy on the very fringe of totalitarianism.

General Klein continued:

I would like to assure all Americans that Radio Free Europe is an important link between the peoples of the free world and the Iron Curtain countries, in keeping alive the hope and spirit, looking toward the day when they will be liberated and their countries at again free. I found that Radio Free Europe is providing vital communications with the peoples of the Iron Curtain countries—their programs are enormously appreciated by the Hungarians. They listen to the programs eagerly and comment on them. Their programs represent one of the most important links with freedom in their lives.

Elsewhere in Overseas Report it is pointed out that: